the Government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem lost for the inter-est of the United States. But no corapensation shall be paid to such persons except out of the money and pro-perty as accurred.

paid to such persons except out of the money and perpetty so secured.

Instructing U. S. Collectors to Assist Sanborn.

TREASTRY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1873. 5

SIR: Fon are requested to assist John D. Sanborn in the examination of official records in reference to such cases of alleged violation of the internal givenue laws as he may ask for your cooperation.

Mr. Sanborn is acting under an appointment from me, and may need some information from the offices of collectors and assessors for the purpose of verifying his claims. Very respectfully, Secretary of the Treasury. To Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revonue.

GRORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.
To Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue.
EXTRACT FROM RANFIELD'S LETTER.

Instructing Collectors not to collect taxes.
DEFACTION TO PUSITICE.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1873.

SIR: It is proper that notice should be given to the collectors not to receive payment in cases embraced in Mr. Sambetu's contract, it being understood that his contract relates the claims which are not of record in any of the collectors' offices.

I am very respectfully,

E. C. Banfield,
Solicitor of Treasury.

Geo. Biss, jr., United States Attorney, New-York. The law, as smuggied through Congress, give the Secretary power to employ whom he will and pay what he a to persons to assist the revenue officers. Under it Richardson contracted to pay Sanborn one-half of all he discovered and collected. Boutwell instructed that his employé should be assisted by all the Supervisors and Collectors in the country, and this, too, without the knowledge of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Ar. Banfield, to further the fraud, directed the Collectirs not to collect the taxes which Sanborn claimed to tave discovered. No stronger proof of collusion than

HOW THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS ABETTED. The precise manuer in which District-Attorneys Bliss and McMichael aided the conspiracy has already been described. Bliss forotshed much of the evidence which Sanborn lodged against the distillers and others, and it is known, and he does not deny, that he has received five er cent of Sanbern's pickings and stealings. One of the letters to McMichael indicates that he, too, was authorized to receive more than the legal fee of two per cent, and shows the Schictter of the Treasury once more in the light of using the law officers of the Government in the "squeezing process." The contract with Sanborn (2d paragraph, page 11 of Report) distinctly says that in case any legal proceedings are required to be had in the premises, the same shall be conducted by the proper United States attorneys; but no such proceedings shall be taken without the written consent of the Secretary of the Treasury being first obtained." But Banfield, in a setter to Bliss (March 27, 1873, page 35 of the Report), authorizes him as United States Attorney, in plain viola-tion of this contract, "to institute suit in any case presented to you by Mr. Sanborn arising under his contract, when, in your (Bliss's) opinion, the facts pre-sented justify the institution of suit." Subsequently the same law adviser of the Treasury wrote the following remarkable letter to William McMichael, and thus ordered him to "put on the screws" and look to Sanborn for his extra compensation. It will be found on page to of the Report, and is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1873.

SIR: I am requested by Mr. John D. Sauborn to communicate to you instructions similar to those communicated to District-Attorney Bliss of New-York in relation of the contract believen the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Samborn, for the collection of moneys withheld

and Mr. Sanborn, for the cohection of moneys withheld from the Treasury.

In accordance with this request, I have to say— First: That you are hereby authorized to institute suit in any case presented to you by Mr. Sanborn, arising under his contract, when in your opinion the facts presented insufy the lastitution of suit.

Second: I doubt the expediency of enforcing the pay-ment of penalties for failure to pay legacy and succes-sion taxes.

third: It is proper that notice should be given to the Collectors not to receive payments in cases embraced in Mr. Sanbora's contract; it being understood that his contract relates to claims which are not on record in any of the Collectors' offices.

The contract provides that payment shall

Fourth: The contract provides that payment shall be made of the entire amount collected to the Societary of the Treasury, who pays out of the same the amount due to Mr. Samborn. You will, therefore, hand over all sums received by you, whether received on suit, by compromise, or voluntary payment to Mr. Samborn, who is accountable to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fifth: The contract with Mr. Samborn provides that all the expenses of collection small be borne by him. You are, therefore, authorized to receive from Mr. Samborn such compensation for your services as may be agreed

such compensation for your services as may be agreed upon. Very respectfully, E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Tronsury.

William McMichael, United States Attorney, Philadel-

HOW THE REVENUE SUPERVISORS "ASSISTED" SANBORN. William A. Simmons, new Butler's Collector of the Port of Boston, was formerly a Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and Lucien Hawley still is another Supervisor with an office in this city. Both of these officers of Revenue have repeadly aided Sanborn, and the report shows that they actually acted under his instructions. A careful calculation of the details of the 41 cases returned by Sanborn, and which netted him \$213,205 15 out of \$427,030 49, shows that fully fourfifths of the whole amount was collected by the regular officers of Revenue, and that practically 89 per cent of the receipts of Senborn was stolen from the Treasury. And that this was with the knowledge and consent of Secretary Richardson is clear from the details of the

cases as published in his own report. The estates of William Cabble, Japez Williams, and others paid \$1,096 86, and in transmitting the amount to the Treasury Sanborn (pp. 106 and 107 of the report) says that the sum was "the total tax as acknowledged upon detailed statements in possession of Supervisor Haw-ley." Case 15 reports from Sanborn the collection of \$1,938 is of Messrs. E. Fougera & Co. of New-York as tax upon unstamped articles "which had been ascertained to be due by Supervisor Hawley under my instructions." a clear case of the special Collector, employed under a law to assist the regular revenue officer using the revenue official to "discover" for the special agent's benefit. The most monstrous statement is to come. The largest collection made by Sanborn, amounting to \$99.685 24, is detailed in case 29 (page 244 of the report) and in it he plainly says that the details of the indebted ness of the railroad companies who paid the tax had been ascertained and brought to shape by Mr. Lucian Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, at his (San-

born's) request, and under the instructions of Boutwell. The case is thus detailed by Sauborn in his report:

CASE NO. 39.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

Sir: Referring to the contract made with the Hon.
George S. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Treasury,
bearing date Aug. 13, 1872, as amended by the agreement George S. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date Aug. 13, 1872, as amended by the agreement dated Oct. 30, 1872, I have the honor to report that the hereafter-named railroad corporations, owned or leased by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, parties named in my schedule accompanying said contract, have baid to me the sum of \$97,685 24, being the full amount of taxes having accrued and not heretofore paid on dividends, undivided net gains, and interest on stock and loans, as set opposite the names, of the several corporations hereafter named. I herewith respectfully notify you that Mr. A. J. Odell, Treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, has transuitted check No. 23,332 of said corporation for the above-mentioned amount, on the 6th inst., to the Secretary of the Treasury direct, and I therefore request that one-half of the same shall be paid anto the Treasury, to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the remaining half shall be paid to me in accordance with the terms of my said contract. The details of the indebtedness of the above companies have been ascertained and brought to shape by Mr. Lucien Hawley, Supervisor Internal Revenue, at my request, dated March 3, 1872, subject to the instructions to supervisors, collectors, and assessors, by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Treasury, dated Feb. 3, 1873.

The following is a detailed statement, as made by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,

dated Feb. 3, 1873.

The following is a detailed statement, as made by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rulroad Company, of individual indebtedness;
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rulroad Company, of individual indebtedness;
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rulroad Company. \$39,226 04
Lackawanna and Western Rulroad Company. 12,230 88
Morris and Kaser Rulroad Company. 367,16 61
Utics, Chenango and Sasquehanna Valley Baliroad Co. 8,925 20
Warres Rulroad Company. 4,780 70
Valley Rulroad Company. 1,500 00
Owego and Systems Rulroad Company. 995 81

Very respectfully, &c., John D. Sanborn, Ion. Wh. A. Richardson, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

In the same way W. A. Simmons, Supervisor of Boston is represented as aiding Sanborn. Gottlieb Scherer-Boston, paid \$300 Sept. 2. 1873 (see page 173 of the report)
" which amount was collected by Supervisor Simmons of Boston," on Sanborn's instructions. George W. Williams & Co. of Hartford, in the same way paid \$2,249 16 which "was collected by Supervisor Simmons on my (San-born's) instructions. Theodore Metcalf & Co. of Boston. paid \$922 20 under the same instructions to Simmons, and to are several other cases of the like character.

BLISS USED AS A COLLECTOR BY SANBORN. The case of the estate of Mr. John J. Pholps, as stated by a business friend of the principal, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, is as follows:

At the time the first tax was due, if was promptly paid. After the estate had been measurably settled and the legacies paid over, the tax accruing on this was in like manner promptly paid. The "remainder tax" remained unpaid, since it was impossible, before the determination of certain pending suits, to ascertain how much the sum on which the tax to be levied would amount to. These suits were when during Mr. Phelps's illness last Summer, but after he had been removed to the family home. A new feature has recently been added to the business

stead at Simsbury, Conn., word was sent him that the immediately sent over to explain that the suits still pending on account of the estate made a settlement impossible. The revenue officer replied that the Government would be entirely willing to take Mr. Phelps's estimate of the amount those saits would produce, accepting his figures to close up the tax business at once at his own valuation. They intimated distinctly that they had no right to claim it, but put if in the form of a request. Mr. Phelpa's representations of the product of the amount of the control of sentative at once acceded, and a check for the amount was promptly sent. Neither he nor any one in his office dreamed that it was taking any other than the proper channel to the Government, and they were as much astounded as any when they learned that they had paid the heavy tax before it was due only to pour half of it into the pocket of Mr. Sanborn. This latter personage was neither seen nor heard of in the transaction, and there was not the remotest suspicion that it was anything but the ordinary course of Government business, a little accelerated by a natural desire on the part of the revenue officers to close up the accounts of a large

This desire is explained by the fact, now first made publie, that Sanborn was desirous of reporting this case at the same time others were to be put in, and that the collections were made through George Bliss, jr., who seems to have acted in the matter of Mr. Phelps's estate in hi favorite character of Decoy, and led to the settlement before it was due. The following report of this and other cases combined with it, including those of William Curtis Noyes and several of the cases involved in the charges against Sanborn shortly to be tried in Brooklyn, will be found on page 161 of the report:

charges against Sanborn shortly to be tried in Brookly, will be found on page 161 of the report:

NEW-YOBK, Sept. 2, 1873.

Siz: Referring to the contract made by me with the Hon. George S. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date Aug. 13, 1872, and as amended by the agreement bearing date Oct. 30, 1872, I have the honor to report that the following named persons, executors of estates mentioned in my schedule accompanying said contract, have paid to me, through the Hon. George Bliss. United States Atterney, of this city, the sum of \$20,433,64, being the full amount of taxes on said legacies and successions due the Government, which has never been paid before. I herewith inclose a check on the National Bank of Commerce, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the above amount, being the full amount of tax due, as acknowledged on vouchers in the District-Attorney's office. I beg that one-half of the inclosed sum be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the remaining half thereof shall be paid to me in accordance with the terms of my said contract. Please sand receipts to the parties, as herein given. Very respectfully,

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Ireasury,

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the	SANBOBN.
Washington, D. C.  Estate of— Administrator or Executor,  Samuel J. Billings H. M. Billings. Jobn J. Pheips Hoo. Wm. Waiter Phelys. Wm. Gartis Neyes Gharles E. Whitehead. Edmund Penfold E. Penfold Height Penfold John J. McConvill. Henry Centre James R. Collins. John McGrane William T. Nealis. Thomas Devine Marr Devine. Mobitable De Foreat H. G. De Foreat. Herrman Bergman A. C. Pargis. Nicholas Flaber. Phoebe Fisher. Cor. Ackerman G. B. Ackerman. Conrid Scheng G. Million. S. H. Ackerman. John Miller. Cornel Scheng G. McAdem. John Miller. Sarah A. Carr. G. McAdem. John Miller. John J. McKriney B. McFarlus. Francis Lamiry H. E. B. Drot.	Amount. \$61.89   14.820 00   1.734 55   1.300 00   22 00   459 34   1.129 02   15 00   34 22   240 04   240 00   297 78   50 00   85 00   130 20   14 58
Total	.\$20,453 64

### THE MERCHANTS ACTING.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on Revenue Reform left New-York for Washington last evening, and will appear before the Committee of Wavs and Means of the House of Representatives to-day. They will be joined in Washington by a Committee from Boston. A vast number of facts have been accumulated by the Merchants' Committee, which will be laid before the Congress Committee as fully as time will permit. Only two days have been assigned them for afhearing, out it is hoped by the members of the Committee that the time will be extended, or that a sub-Committee will be appointed to give the matter a more thorough investigation than will be possible in the time which the Committee of Ways and Means have allotted to the

COURT RECORDS NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC The Chamber of Commerce Committee last week, beeving that court records were open to public inspecion, and wishing to use the records of the U. S. District Court in this city, in the preparation of their case for presentation to the House Committee, addressed the following letter to the Clerk of that court, not antici-

pating other than a favorable response :

pating other than a favorable response:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York:

DEAR SIR: A special committee is preparing some amendments to the Customs Revenue laws for presentation to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives on Tuesday next. It is deemed material by this committee that an idspection and statistical record be had of the warrants for the seizure of the books and papers of importers, and the returns made thereto, now on file in your office. It is believed they will bear materially on the proposed legislation.

We beg, therefore, to ask if you will allow one of our counsel, Mr. Cephas Brainard, to examine such warrants, affidavits, and returns, as are under your control, and make the extracts that may be deemed important.

May we ask an early reply to this note.

May we ask an early reply to this note.

In behalf of the Committee, very respectfully yours
GEORGE WILSON, Secretary

To this the following reply was received:

To this the following reply was received:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

REW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

GEORGE WILSON, e.g., Secretary of the Special Committee
of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York
DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 25th lust,
requesting that your council be allowed to inspect and
make a statistical statement of the warrants for the
scizure of the books and papers of importers and the returns thereto, now on file in this office to obtain inform
atton to be presented to the Committee of Ways and

scizure of the books and papers of importers and the returns thereto, now on file in this office to obtain information to be presented to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

My journal instructions from the Court are to treat these papers as open only to inspection by the parties directly concerned, and not to permit other persons to examine them, as the rights of the parties interested might suffer prejudice thereby.

If your counsel presents himself, as the representative of the Government, or of any importer whose books or papers have been taken on a warrant, the most free access will be at once given to him to examine all the papers in which his client had an interest.

Hut I do not feel at liberty to open the trassactions between the Government and an importer, without the request of either party or the order of the court, to the examination of even so highly respected a body as your Committee deservedly is.

ommittee deservedly is.

I have, however, submitted your note to the Judge of this Court, and am directed by him to state in reply that he will consider any application that your counsel may make to him, upon notice to the District-Attorney of this district. Yours very respectfully,

GEO. F. BETTS,

Clerk U. S. District Court of the Southern District of

The Committee were surprised and indignant at the reply, and will use the correspondence before the Committee of Ways and Means as an evidence of the starchamber nature of the proceedings carried on against

JAYNE'S FRAUDS.

Additional revelations of Jayne's frauds, involving forgery and subornation of perjury, are preparing and may shortly be expected to startle the com-

munity on which he has so long preyed. Among other evidence obtained yesterday was the following table showing the immense difference in the amounts claimed by Jayne as forfeitures against merchants, and the actual loss to the Government by the errors and omissions of those charged with crime against the revenue. The figures are from the reports fled in the Treasury Department at Washington. This illustrates clearly the infamous system under which Jayne worked, and accompanying the statement was good evidence that the cases were originally gotten up to be compromised, and if the victims had resisted or case to trial would have been shandard.

ne to trial, would have bee	n abandoned	
Penalties Incurre	d.	Fines Paid.
Firms. Va nes in Gold.		
Wrlle Kherals & Co. \$50,276 86	\$323 69	\$15,000 00
Alvah Oatman 54,950 77	3,543 40	31,047 18
Munninger & Pitzipio 52,175 85	894 42	20,000 00
Rufus Story 271.442 03	8.778 00	80,000 00
C. Luddmann 67,722 11	1,547, 45	25,000 00
I. V. Onitavia 104.079 45	4.548 81	50,000 00
D. McCall 4,024 38	496 00	1,000 00
Rache Bros. & Coffey 128,810 52	1,225 80	19.606 95
J. R. Trowbridge 211,178 50	1,147 20	25,000 00
White, Brown & Co. 44,906 14	2,915 31	22,000 00
mt		50.000.00

# JAYNE'S PROCESS.

It is said that the books and papers of very few merchants are actually " seized" under the warrant of the Court; the regular process is for the informer to show the warrant to the merchant against whom it is directed, and urge him to save both expense and publicity by giving up his books and papers voluntarily. By the advice of one of "Javne's lawyers," whom he is generally induced to employ, the merchant consents t this arrangement; the warrant is returned to the court indorsed "capias not served," and the books and papers are sent to the Custom-house instead of to the court. The unfortunate merchant is now in the press, and is undergoing a squeezing process, the extent of which is nited by his ability to pay or his dread of publicity. It is estimated that there are merchants in this city now undergoing this process, the claims against whom aggregate a larger amount than all that has been paid. The secrecy with which all proceedings of this nature are kept from the public is such that it can hardly be said with any degree of positiveness of any importer that he is not in the hands of Jayne or some other informer. This accounts for the terror which is felt in any counting-room when Jayno's name is men-

tioned.

of compromising alleged claims. In several instances merchar a against whom claims have been brought, have been palpably unable to pay the full amount demanded by Jayne; but instead of reducing the demand to meet the victim's present ability, the informer has consented to a compromise for a fixed sum, to be paid in installments at stated intervals. A TRIBUNE reporter was yesterday told of three respectable firms in this cit; now struggling under the incubus of an involuntary debt of this nature.

SANBORN INTERVIEWED. John D. Sanborn was called on yesterday by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE and informed that it was do strous of giving him an opportunity to be heard in his own defence; that the accusations having been given in full he should be afforded an opportunity to make his defense as fully. Mr. Sanborn said he was anxious to give his version to the public, but as he was cited to appear before the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, he did not deem himself at liberty as yet to say anything. When the proper time came would be ready with his explanation of the charges made against him. There were always two sides to a story, and his remained to be heard. It would come in time, and would, he believed, set him right with the public.

## THE TRIUMPH OF MOHAMMED.

LECTURE BY DR. FELIX ADLER IN LYRIC HALL. A lecture on "The Triumph of Mohammed' was given last evening by Dr. Pelix Adler in Lyric Hall, in Sixth-ave., below Forty-second-st. He began with a comparison of the development of Islam to the impetuous terrents of the East, which suddenly arise, rage along sandy beds, but are soon swallowed up by the thirsty soil. Mohammedanism is still acknowledged by the Arab tribes, but really they are as much without religion as they were 2,000 years ago.

The lecturer then described the desert scenes of the

life in which Mohammedanism had its birth. The Arabs are like the sands of the desert, ever shifting and restless, exhibiting constant change but constant sameness also. Good and evil, the admirable and the terrible, are strangely united in them. The tribes form each an un-broken solidarity, one for all and all for one. Combined against all others their hands are against all. The Arabs are robbers, but chivalrous ones. Force is law to them in earnest, but the strong seek worthy rivals and are merciful to the weak. Generosity toward the defenseless lightens the sterntoward the defenseless lightens the sternness of the age of force. Their conduct toward their women is characteristic. Daughters are considered a great incumbrance, and the custom of killing female children at birth widely prevailed before Mohammed's time, but the Arabs have always been strongly solicitous for their women whom zeown up. Far from being the despised creature which she is generally supposed to be, woman exerts a great influence in the minds of the desert sons. The Arabs are occasionally perfidious, but no nation is so true to a piedge once given. A marked circumstance of desert life is its freedom from all restraint. Public opinion is the legislator and the judge. This is strong enough; no one can braye it.

and the judge. This is strong enough; no one can brave it.

Mecca, the birth-place of Islam, was then described, with its famous temple Kaaba (so called from its wedge shape), having still in its wait the sacred black stone, six inches long by eight wide. This is ringed with silver, and is much worn by the kisses of the faithful. Out of the tribe of Koreish, the honored guardians of the Kaaba, was Mohammed. There were new movements in Arabian life before his coming, which did much to prevare the way for his success. In the sixth century the poetic art began to be cultivated among the Arabs, a people with great depth of impassioned feeling. Graceful refinement of style and elegance of rhythm were soon developed. Nowhere has the power of poetry been greater. At their fairs poetical tournaments were held, and the verses of the poets were spread abroad by a class of men called thapsodists.

The general direction and force of the great religious.

The general direction and force of the great religious

The general direction and force of the great religious movement among the Arabs were due to a force from without—Judasm. In the fitth, sixth, and seventh centuries the Jews settled largely in Arabia, and their religious influence upon their neighbors was subtle and wide, especially about Medina. The people were prepared to receive Mohammedanism when it came.

The marriage of Mohammedanism when it came.

The marriage of Mohammed with Kadidjah, the wealthiest widow of Mecca, was a turning point in his life. Henceforth, freed from cares about support, he could devote himself to his mission. Fifteen years later came that marvelous cavern scene, where, after days of watching, fasting, and prayer, of wrestling with doubts and fears, came Mohammed's revelation. The Archangel Gabriel appeared and gave him the Korau and the commands of God. No longer a man of doubts and dreams, but a man of conviction and action, Mohammed set about his great purpose. What he almed at was, first, to establish a purer form of religion for the groveling superstations of the country. His religious notions were partly drawn from the New Testament, but, in the main, from the Old Testament and the traditions of the Jews. Second, he had great political aims as well as religious. He tried to make his people a unit and labored for the aggrandizement of his country. He obtained his end by his genuine, ardent enthusiasm. The crystallizing force of a common idea drew together the scattered tribes of the desert which had always kept apart. Mohammed must be looked on as sincere, as a prophet, not an impostor. He aboushed the law of blood for blood, he repressed infanticide, he cast down the worship of folds, and he limited polygramy. His influence on Arabia, for a time at least, was beneficial.

## MUNICIPAL OUBSTIONS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS-TWO MANDAMUSES DISPOSED OF-THE ARMORY TROUBLE-REPORT ON THE NILLSON HALL QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon a communication was received from Gen. (Shaler protesting against the removal of the 84th and 71st Regiments, as a serious damage to both In the case of the 71st Regiment Armory, the present location, he wrote, is a strong one in case of any trouble and ought not to be abandoned and could be re-leased at a reduced rent. The letter was ordered on file. A resolution was adopted requesting the Tax Commissioner to furnish the Board with a statement showing the aggregate of the tax Imposed upon personal property, and also of the amount of corrections and remissions in such taxes for 1873. William McDonnell was confirmed as an assistant clerk in the Marine Court. The Department of Public Charitles and Correction sent a communication calling the attention of the Board to the amount expended for the Insbriate Asylum above the appropriation. This was in 1871, \$19,922 72: in 1872.

Supervisor Reliley offered a resolution that the nowerpreviously conferred upon the Committee on County offices in the removal of employes in the county build ings be modified so that they hereafter be made only with the approval of the Board. This called forth a sharp debate, but was finally adopted by a vote of 10 to 6. Of the votes is the negative, five were those of members of that Committee. Super-visor Monheimer moved to appoint counsel to attend at Albany, watch legislation in regard to the city, taking measurest under the direction of the Board against all the perniclous propositions. It was adopted. The 26th Regiment was given permission to select some armory for its occupation until the City Arsenal shall be ready for use. William H. Redfield was appointed janitor of the county buildings in place of his father, Harrison Reddeld, who died suddenly a few days

The report of the Nilsson Hall Investigating Committee was then read and laid over. In this report the Committee give an abstract of the testimony taken be-fore them, as already published. They give their con-clusions as follows:

First, that the rent agreed to be paid for said hall is

clusions as follows:

First, that the rent agreed to be paid for said hall is exorbitant; secondly, that proper diligence and attention were not given to the leasing of said hall by the Supervisors having it in charge; thirdly, that there was collusion in the procuring and making of said lease to the County of New-York; fourthly, that the Controller of the City and County of New-York; is hereby requested not to pay the rent for said hall; fifthly, that the counsel to this Board is hereby requested and directed to commence an action to have said lease canceled.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the mandamus issued by Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court, directing the Board to audit the bill of Levi Stockwell, amounting to \$14,980, for rent of the armory premises at No. 539 Broadway. Supervisor Billings moved that the Committee report in favor of paying the bill. Supervisor McCafferty wanted to report in favor of paying the spill supervisor McCafferty wanted to report in favor of paying the Board would be stulitfying itself, committing a contempt of Court, and liable to imprisonment in Ludlowst, Jail and a fine. After a long debate, the Committee, by a vote of 10 to 2 (Supervisors McCafferty and Ottendorfer voting in the negative), agreed to report in favor of its payment. A peremptory mandamus, issued by Chief Justice Daly, to and the bill of Henry Kaldenburg, for \$368, as armore of Battery K., met the same opposition, but was also reported upon favorably. Both reports were fadopted by the Board, which then adjourned until next Friday.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, but no important business was transacted. Alderman Simonson offered an ordinance in relation to side walk vanit covers, so worded as to meet the objections in Mayor Havemeyer's veto of the preceding ordinance upon the same subject, placing the matter in the hands of the Police Department.

#### A STOCK EXCHANGE BLUNDER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I notice by your financial article that George Grinnell has been readmitted to the Stock Ex-change. Now there are some business men in Wall-st. who think the course pursued by George Grinnell George Bird Grinnell, and Joseph C. Williams, in making forced settlements by aid of injunctions little better than swindling; and if the Stock Exchange would order the portraite of Robert Schuyler, Ray Tempkins, Alex-ander Mayor, and George Grinneli to be hung upon its walls, it would not stuitfy itself any more than it has done by the admission of Grinnell. A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. New-York, March 2, 1874.

XIIID CONGRESS-1st Session

REO, LAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. PERATE IN THE SENATE ON THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION BULL-THE QUESTION OF TAXATION UNDER CONSID. RATION IN THE HOUSE.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, March 2, 1874. Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) presented a petition, signed by a large number of citts, us of Lebanon County, Penn., asking for free banking under the Naional banking system. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) presented resolutions of the Chicago Merchants' Exchange against any further issue of paper money, and stating that the action of the Illinois Senators in advocating the increase of such money was based on misapprehension. Referred to the Committee on Finance. In presenting the petition, Mr.

money was based on misapprehension. Referred to the Committee on Finance. In presenting the petition, Mr. Sherman said it was also signed by 75 leading merchants of Chicago, representing \$60,000,000 capital.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., III) said he had nothing to say against the character of the men was signed the resolutions, as they were all respectable merchants, but he would say that the meeting at which they were adopted was composed of ten men, and they land been going around for the last ten days procuring signatures of business men to the resolutions. The grocers of Chicago had an organization which they called the Merchants' Exchange, and it was members of this body who adopted the resolutions. The meeting did not represent the business men of Chicago, as the Board of Trade of that city was composed of 1,625 men. He (Mr. Logau) had received a letter from one of the signers, staing that his name was there without his authority.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition signed by Potter Palmer, Samuel J. Walker, B. F. Allen, H. O. stone, J. Young Scammon, and Peter Schaltz of Chicago, asking for an increase in the volume of the paper currency. He said that these six men had done more to build up the City of Chicago than any other persons there. He also presented petitions of a similar nature from the Mayor and a majority of the Board of Aldermen of that city, 100 leading business firms, and sill prominent merchants; another signed by 100 manufacturers and business men; another sizned by sill be merchants of Evanston, a city near Chicago; all of which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) presented a remonstrance from citizens of Wisconsin against any contraction of the legal tender notes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Miss.) presented a petition from

Finance.

Mr. ALCORN (Rep., Miss.) presented a petition from etilizers of De Soto County, in that State, for the refundment of the cotton tax. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER (Lib. Rep., Mass.) presented a petition

Committee.

Mr. SUMNER (Lib. Rep., Mass.) presented a petition of ladies of Now-York, setting forth the services rendered by them during the war, and asking for a pension. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a few days ago, in resistant on to removing the bronze state of Jefferson from the grounds at the Executive Mansion to the old half of the House of Representatives, was taken up and passed.

The bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands to extend the time for completing the Wisconsin Central Railroad was taken up and passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether United States securities, bonds, notes, and fractional currency have and are being prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment; if any change has been made therein, and what were the reasons for such change, and what safeguards have been adopted against frauduent issues of said securities. Agreed to,

Mr. INGALIS (Rep., Kan.) introduced a bill for the relief of the Fiathead Indians in Kansas. Roferred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use the funds from the sale of lands for the benefit of the Osage Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, a bill to enable the Central Branch of the United States under existing laws and decisions of the United States under existing laws and decisions of the United States under years and the Committee on the Judiciary.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the Joint resolu-

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the joint resolu The CHAIR laid before the Senate the Joint resolu-tions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of the transfer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, a joint resolution of the same Legislature for immediate payment by the United States of certain adjusted claims for Indian depredations in Kinsas. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee of South Carolina, in reply to allegations in the resolutions of the Tax-payers' Convention in regard to excessive taxation im-posed by the State of South Carolina. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Finance Committee.

The bill in regard to the appointment of a commission to investigate into the accondic liquor traffic was taken up, and Mr. PRATT (Rep., Ind.) spoke in favor of its THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid ver, the unfinished business being the House bill in re-

gard to the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) said there was no doubt that the centennial anniversary of American indepen-

pleased to harm had been done. He hoped there would not be now. The City of Puladelphia had appropriated \$50,000, and the State of Pennsylvania \$1,000,000. Private individuals had probably subscribed as much more; but the money appropriated by Philadelphia and Pennsylvania was not for the actual expenses of the Exhibition. They asked Congress to put its hands into the Treasury and take out \$3,000,000 to pay for the Exhibition, while the city and State proposed to build with the \$1,500,000 they had appropriated a memorial hall, to be permanently set aside for the benefit of the city and State.

Such a request on the part of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia was selish. Was there any reasonable hope that a world's fair in Philadelphia could be run upon a scale of less expense than that at Vienna! There was no wastefulness there of funds or charges of corruption, except in regard to certain commissioners sent there from the United States. It had been charged that the Secretary of State had not carried out the law in regard to extending invitations to foreign nations.

Mr. SAGENT (Rep., Cen.) said that nobody connected with the Exhibition had charged any want of ardor on misconstruction of the law, but no want of zeal.

Mr. SAGENT (Rep., Cal.) said the regretied that the Centennial anniversary would take place in 1876, when a Presidential campaign would be going on, and the minds of men would be inflamed. Foreign Powers would be invited to come here, and hear characters damaged. They would realize the scenes portrayed by Dickens in Martin Chuzziewit. Mr. Sargent road a description of Martin's arriva in New York, and said he supposed the New York key-hole reporter mentioned was The New-York with Sargent road a description of Martin's arriva in New York, and said he supposed the New York when he had no doubt it would be held. It would be discreditable to the nation, if, at 100 years of ace, it could not afford to have an exhibition, but it should be national in its character. He therefore moved to strike out the provisio exhibition and was willing that the United States should contribute any reasonable amount to insure its success. But, when money should be contributed from the National treasury, he would insist that the money from other sources should be on the same footing and subject to the same profit and loss as that of the Federal Government. As a National exhibition he would do all in his power to insure its success, but was quite sure it would be a failure as an interprational one.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said that if Congress should now change the character of the Exhibition the effect would be to release the subscriptions already made, including the million and a half from Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

and Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) said he should not ac-

cept the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont, as it would destroy the whole affair and change the

whole character of the Exhibition, and prevent the managers receiving the money already subscribed. He had been assured by the gentlemen having the matter in hand that they would not ask another dollar beyond the \$3,00,000 from the Federal Government. He spoke in favor of giving the Exhibition an international character, and said the people were going to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of their existence as a nation, and it was proper that representatives of the whole world should be is vited. They would be hospitably received.

world should be levited. They would be heapitably received.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) said it seemed to be the universal judgment outside of Pennsylvania, that if the Exhibition should be international it would be a failure, while as a National one it might be a success.

Mr. SCOTF said that the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) would accomplish nothing, as the original bill authorized the President to invite the cooperation of the different States; and the Commissioners from each State and Territory had been appointed. He would allow it to be taken for granted that, if this bill is passed, an appropriation would be asked from the Government of participating in the profits. The representatives of Ponnsylvania had endeavored to present this matter to the Sounte fairly and without any craftiness; and, let the decision be what it may, they would feet that they had done their Mr. STOCKTON (Dem. N. J.) Isaid that Congress had

Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., N. J.) said that Congress had

Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., N. J.) Isaid that Congress had never authorized any national celebration, and the amendment, as worded, would amount to nothing whatever. Before authorizing the President to invite the States to participate in a national celebration, Congress should organize a company for such exhibition and change the original bill.

Mr. SCOTT said the Memorial Hall spoken of was to be creeted by the State and city, and would be under the exclusive control of the Exhibition managers. It would remain in the Park forever as an art gallery, free to all from every part of the country. He was not aware of any considerable amount of subscriptions outside of those made by the State of Pennsylvania and Paliadelphia except a small amount subscribed in Arizona. Any appropriation made by the Government would be put in the stock, and would not be a gift. Therefore, the Government would only the profits, if any. He argued that the Exhibition had already been made national in its character by acts of Congress, and in addition thereto had been made international from Alpha to Omega. The only question now to determine was, whether the International feature should be stricken out.

Mr. CONKIANG (Rep., N. Y.; said he did not agree.

national from Appa to Omega. The only question how to determine was, whether the international feature should be stricken out.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said he did not agree with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) as to the tendency of the amendment of the gentieman from Vormont (Mr. Morril) to release any one from the liability of subscriptions made. No vested right of the stockholders would be liqured by the passage of the amendment. One of the elements of this corporation had been that the United States should be liable for no part of the expense. If Congress should now decide to make the Exhibition national and appropriate money for it, no rights of any stockholders would be injured. Should any change be made in the clarter, their subscriptions already made would be released. As the blil stood before the Senate, it meant that the Commissioners should go on with the enterprise and the United States would toot the bil, invite every land and every longue to come here across trackless seas and bring their works, the United States paying the expenses. He would vote for the amendment upon its merits, knowing that the right of members of the corporation would not be injured.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) said his object in introducing

that the right of members of the corporation would not be injured.

Mr. MORRILI. (Rep., Vt.) said his object in introducing the amendment was friendly to the Exhibition, and the meaning of it was to save at least \$16,000,000 to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. CRAGIN (Rep., N. H.) said he could not vote for the smendment. If adopted, it would be of no carthly account, its object being to authorize the President to invite the States already represented to participate. To his mind it was perfectly ridiculous, and he hoped it would be voted down.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) said that this bill was here under a false pretense. It was not a straightforward, manly effort at what was intended to be accomplished. If the Centennial Commission had come directly to Congress and asked an appropriation of \$19,000,000, and the good faith of the Government had been pledged, he would have voted for the appropriation; but to come here and ask the President to invite foreign potentates for the purpose of committing Congress, and then ask for an appropriation, he did not regard as an honest effort.

Mr. SCOTT said that the President of the Centennial

currency, without inflation; to legalize the issue of the reserve of \$44,000,000, and to render the same available for reserve of \$44,000,000, and to render the same available for times of extraordinary financial pressure.

By Mr. McCRARY (Rep., Iowa)—Resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, asking the passage of a law to pre-vent railroad or transportation companies from making unjust charges or discriminations.

By Mr. LUTTRELL (Dem., Cal.)—Resolutions of the California Legislature, asking Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Contract and Elegance Company of the Cantral Pacific Ballierad

California Legislature, asking Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Contract and Finance Company of the Central Pacific Raliroad.

By Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.)—To prevent maladministration in the Civil Service by officers against whom articles of impeachment are presented. Also, to enable members of Congress to do the public business with their constituents and other departments of the Government, and to limit the Franking Privilege to certain newspapers. The bill provides that during any accision of Congress and for 30 days from and subsequent thereto, all written and printed matter and such other things as have been ordered by either House for distribution shall go free of postage. The second section provides that all newspapers regularly printed, and not advertising sheets simply, shall go free of postage through the malls in the county where they are published, but shall not be delivered under the free delivery system. The third section requires all postal matter to be prepaid.

Mr. TYNER (Rep., Ind.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorising weekly newspapers to be sent by mail within the county of their publication, and exchanges between publishers to be transmitted in the moils free of postage. The House refused to second the motion by 61 to 95, and the bill was not received.

Mr. FORT (Rep., Ill) made a like motion in regard to the bill for the circulation by the Commissioner of Agriculture of books, seeds, cuttings, &c. The House refused to second it by a still larger majority.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF DINABLED SOLDIERS.
Mr. SCOFIELD[ (Rep., Penn.) [called the attention of

the House to the fact that there were among the em-ployes of the House, in the folding-room, eleven wounded oldiers, eight of whom had lost a leg or an arm, and the three others had suffered injuries equivalent to law;

the three others had suffered injuries equivalent in law; and he offered a resolution directing the Doorkeeper to retain those men in case of a reduction of the force of the employés. He stated that there were now 66 employés in the folding-room.

Mr. ARCHER (Dem., Md.) a member of the Committee on Accounts, said that the resolution ought to go to that Committee, which Committee was inclined to show all due favor to disabled soldiers.

Mr. HOSKINS (Rep., N. Y.), another member of the Committee, took the same view.

Mr. RUFFINTON (Rep., Mass.), Chairman of the Committee, stated that that Committee could not fix who the employes should be, but could fix the number. The Committer, when it was appointed last December, found the same number of employes on the rolls in the folding-room as there was a year before. The Committee had allowed that to go on during the month of January, supposing that some arrangement would be made for the distribution of public documents, but as that had not been done the Committee had directed the doorkeeper to reduce his force in the folding-room on Feb., and it had been so reduces.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that under that order three of

Resper to reduce his force in the folding-room on Feb. 3, and it had been so reduces.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that under that order three of the orippied soldiers referred to in his resolution had been discharged.

After considerable flurry the House refused to second After considerable flurry the House refused to second the motion for the previous question by 65 to 90.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution advising the heads of departments and officers of the House that it is the sense of the House that in discharging clerks, officers, and employes from the public service in their several departments, they shall discharge civilians who have not been in the army or navy, and shall retain disabled soldiers and sailors, and the

wives and windows, daughters and sisters of soldiers or sailors, provided they are competent to perform their respective duties, and provided that two members of one family shall not be employed in the same department is weakington, and that it shall be in order for the Committee on Appropriations to embedy this proposition is one of the regular appropriation bills.

Mr. NESMITH (Dem., Oragon) suggested satirically that the rule should be extended to Congressmen, and Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) suggested, in the same view, to make it apply to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Bather's motion was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

MUSCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. G. P. HOAR (Rep. Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to report a bill compelling the payment of the wages of the school teachers of the District. He remarked that they had not been paid

District. He remarked that they had not been paid since September hast, and that the women teachers who are dependent on their wages are compelled to go with out shoes. The rules were suspended and the resolution adapted.

Mr. PLATT (Rep., N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting the failure of Congress to provine for the distribution of the agricultural reports, and rescinding the order for the printing of 225 69 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1872, and providing for the abolition of the Agricultural Department by the last of January, 1875.

The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded.

Mr. SCHUMAKER (Dem., N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill extending to the unnaturalized enlisted men of the navy and marine corns the same privileges as to obtaining citizenship as unnaturalized enlisted men of the army how have.

After some informal discussion the motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. MAYNAKD (Rep., Tenn.) moved to suspend the rules and make the Currency off the special order for Wednesday of next week to the exetusion of ail other orders except appropriation bills.

After various conflicting suggestions the motion was agreed to and the order made.

Mr. SPEER (Dem., Penn.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the Attorney-General

agreed to und the order made.

Mr. SPEER (Dem., Penm.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the Attorney-General to transmit a detailed statement of the expenditures of the contagent fund of the Department of Justice since

its organization.

Mr. BUILER (Rep., Mass.) objected on the ground
that that information was already before a Committee of
the House.

Mr. SPEER denied that that was so, and said that the

Mr. SPEER denied that that was so, and said that the House and the country wanted the information.

The House refused to scoold the motion by 69 to 84, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. NISLACK (Dem., Ind.) offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that any scheme for the improvement of the finances of the country will be upsatisfactory and incomplete which shall not ombrade a revision of the tariff in the, interest of revenue and for the omnerpation of commerce from all unnecessary restrictions, and instructing the Committee of Wavs and Means to enfor upon and proceed with such a revision of the tariff. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to enfor upon and proceed with such a revision of the tariff. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. SENER (Rep., Va.) offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Department of Justice to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony in reference to the expenditures in the Western District of Arkansas. Adopted. THE TAX ON MATCHES AND BANK CHECKS.

The House then, at 3:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Huribut (Rep., Ill.) in the Chair, on the special order, being the bills to repeal the tax or

that the right of members of the corporation would not be be all present the amendment was friendly to the Exhibition, and the meaning of the was to save at teach 100,0000 to the comment of the amendment of a display of the amendment of a display represented to participate. The amendment of adoption of the amendment of adoption of the amendment of adoption of the sum of the say a perfectly relations, and the holes of the first of the sum of the say a perfectly relations, and the holes of the same of the s

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) obtained the floor, and the Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) moved to set apart next saturday for a continuation of the debate on these tas Mr. MAYNARD Rep., Tenn.) introduced a bill to col

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Orange Jacobs, to be Chief Jastice of the Surrence Court of the United States: Authors J. Kessbey, to be United States Authors J. Kessbey, to be United States Authors for New-Jersey; R. S. J. Neriey, to be Collector of Customs at Bath, Ma.; John W. Ross, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Prith Datrict of Indians; Fred. D. Sewell, to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Kerkergand. Engiand.

Postmasters—Jos. B. Stillwagen at Plushing, N. Y.; Benj. B. Gale at Alchison. Kansas: Edgar A. Tribon at Tecumseh, Mich., and Robt. A. Sinelair at Jonesville, Mich.

THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

The 20th annual meeting of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institution at Lexington-ave, and Fiftyfirst-st. The Hon. Erastus Brooks presided, and in the course of the proceeding made a few brief remarks on the workings of the hospital. Mrs. Craven read the Secretary's report, which set forth the objects of the hospital, which was founded and carried on by persons of all denominations, and under the care of a resident physician. During the past year there had been admitted 1,090 persons, 473 being women, and 601 children under 4 years jof age. A sewing-room and steam laundry had been added during the year, and Sabbath services had been regularly held in the chapel. During the Winter, several women whom husbands had been thrown out of employment, received aid from the hospital, as also did many widows with families. The report from the treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Kingsland, was read by the presiding officer, and it showed that the receipts were \$103,753 51, and the payments \$103,027 54, leaving a balance of \$725 97. The Medical and County reports, and the \$725 97. The Medical and County reports, and the report of the First Directress of the county branch were then read, after which the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, First Directress; Mrs. T. C. Doremus. Second Directress; Mrs. then T. C. Doremus. Second Directress; Mrs. then T. C. Doremus. Second Directress; Mrs. the T. C. Doremus. Second Directress; Mrs. T. Angustus Craven, Secretary; Miss R. B. Hunter, Assistant Secretary, and Mrs. WilliamiM. Kingdand, Treasurer. Thirty-five managers were also chosen. To these were added 13 reserved managers and 23 houerary managers. Mrs. McEvoy was selected as Matron, Miss Webster as House Secretary, and Eliza B. Phelps, M. D., as Resident Physicians. A very large staff of consulting and attending physicians was also chosen, and the following were selected as members of the Advisory Committee: The Hon. Erastus Brooks, Cornelius Du Hois, and M. F. Reading. The chapel, which was handsomely decorated with flowers, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, among whom were several prominent clergymen and physicians.

Michael Dorothy, residing near Fourth-avein One-hundred and ditcouth at, shot himself in the mouth at his residence, yesterday afternoon, causing

turns, or firecippe of of my labels belli-